

problem. Was she actually hatched in Delaware County? Did she "hitch-hike" up from the south in an automobile? The closest point at which she might have gotten off a train from the south is Chester, Penna., some five miles from the point of capture.

The fact that the Delaware County Mosquito Extermination Commission, which has reliable records going back more than ten years, lists no single individual of this species only serves to heighten the mystery of her sudden and unique appearance in a state completely foreign to her genus. But these are the delightful biological exceptions which make the routine more bearable.

The writer is most grateful to Dr. Schmieder for allowing him to present this new record. The specimen is in the writer's collection.

LITERATURE CITED

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- MATHESON, R. 1944. Handbook of the mosquitoes of North America. Comstock Pub. Co, Inc., 314 pp.
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A New Species of *Stenocrates* from Central America

By MARK ROBINSON, Springfield, Pennsylvania

Stenocrates bicarinatus new species

1890. *Stenocrates laborator* Bates not Fabr., Biologia Centrali-Americana, Vol. II, part 2, p. 313.

This is probably the species mentioned by Bates as *Stenocrates laborator* Fabr. from Tuxtla, Mexico. It differs from the older species as mentioned by Bates by the margin of the frontal suture being somewhat raised on each side and in the fewer punctures of the thorax. In addition to the differences in the external

characters the extreme tip of the male genitalic claspers of *laborator* are bilobed while the new species has these claspers unilobed.

The male of *bicarinatus* has the club of the antennae a little longer and the pygidium a little more convex than the female.

Body elongate, subcylindric; color black the underparts dark reddish.

Edge of clypeus reflexed, the anterior edge a little more than the sides; anterior edge sinuate with the angles on either side broadly rounded. The posterior edge of the clypeus is raised on either side of a median area into a carina which runs to the side margins. The surface of the frons and clypeus is smooth with a few fine punctures except for the part behind the clypeal edges, the clypeal suture and the median area between the carinae which are coarsely rugous.

The side margins of the pronotum are margined. The pronotal area is finely, very sparsely punctured with a few coarse punctures near the hind angles.

Scutellum impunctate. Elytral punctures shallow, coarse, annular, arranged on either side of four costae and in the intercostal areas; costae impunctate.

Pygidium coarsely, annularly punctured, with these punctures separated from one to three times their diameters. Anterior tibiae tridentate. Post-coxal process of the prosternum long, gradually acuminate, with a few yellowish hairs about the tip.

Length, 18.5 to 20.0 mm.; breadth, 9.5 to 10.3 mm.

Type.—♂; Corozal, CANAL ZONE, May 31, 1937 (R. Bliss). In the collection of the author.

Allotype.—♀; Piedras Negras, GUATEMALA, June 30, 1933 (D. W. Amram). In the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Paratype.—♂; Yariza, PANAMA, May 25, 1933 (D. Elmo Hardy). In the collection of the author.